

FIG. 1

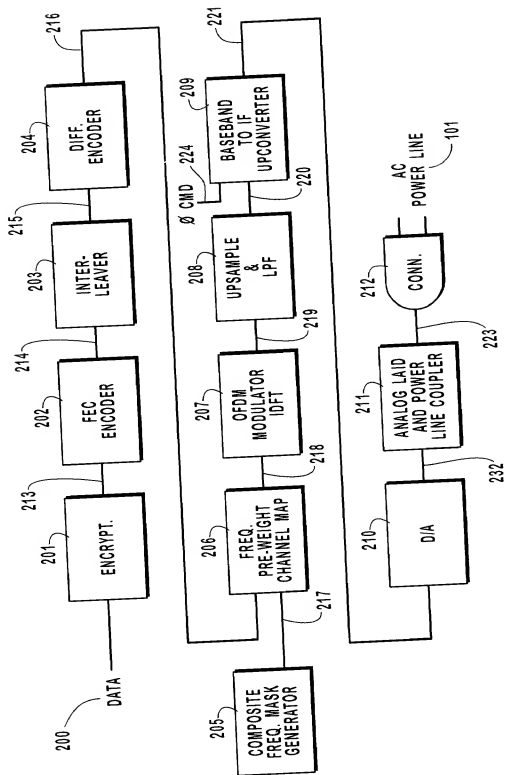


FIG. 2

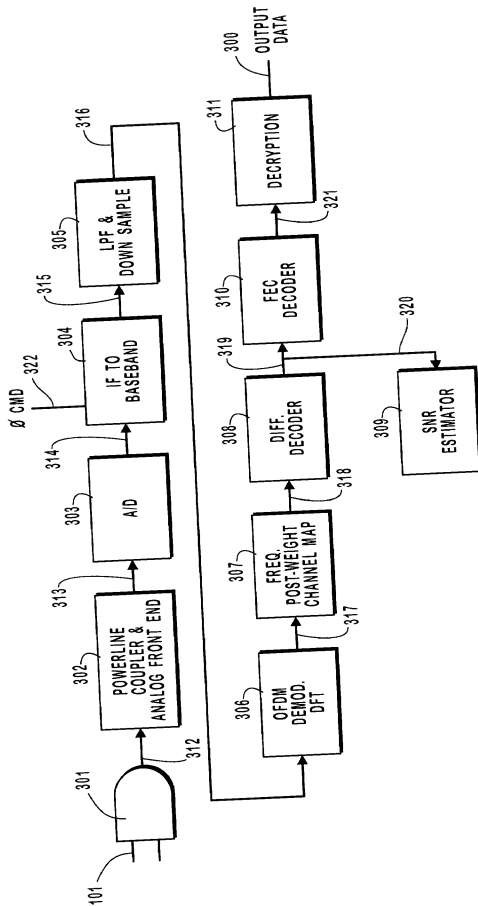


FIG. 3

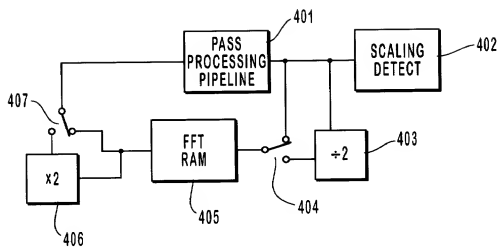


FIG. 4

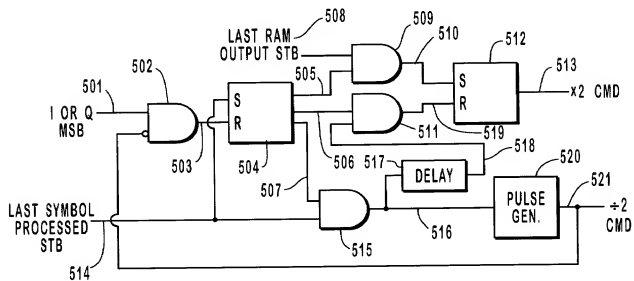


FIG. 5

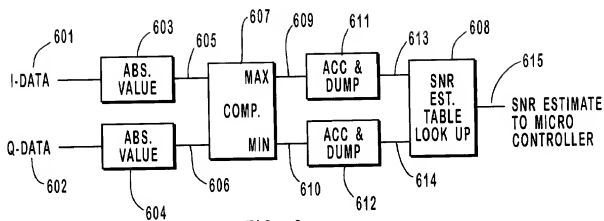


FIG. 6

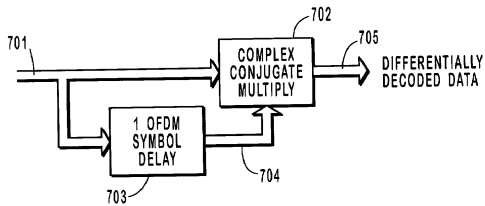


FIG. 7

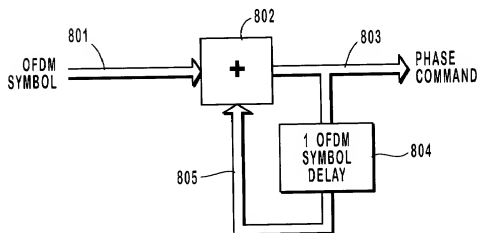
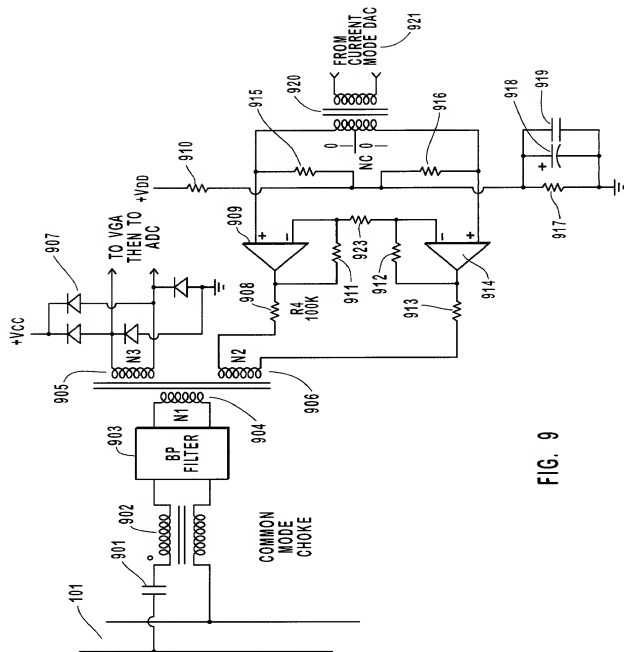


FIG. 8



**FIG. 9**

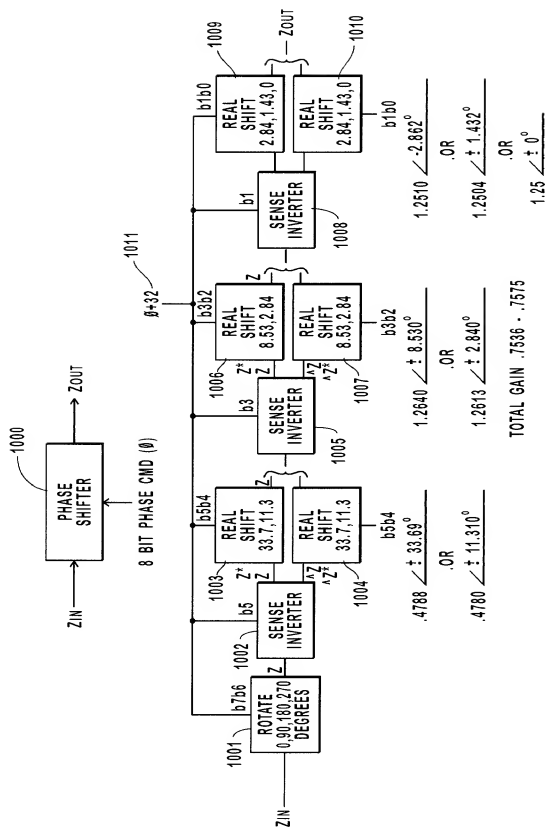


FIG. 10

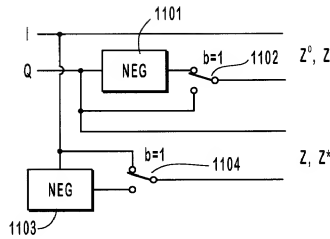


FIG. 11

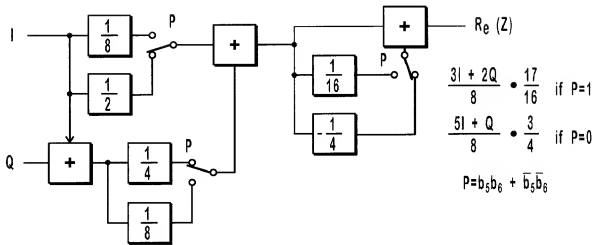


FIG. 12



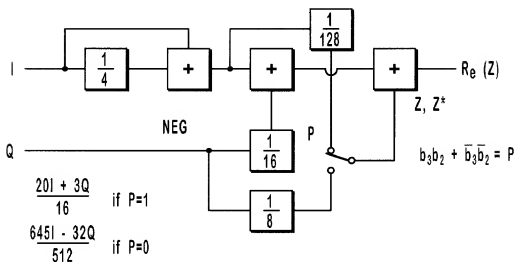


FIG. 13

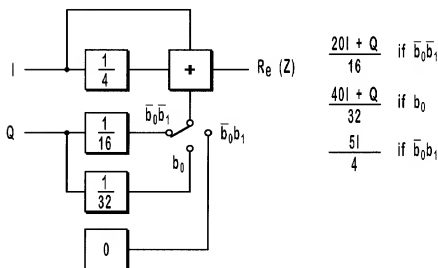


FIG. 14

```

function z= pshift1(z,th);
iz=real(z); qz=imag(z);
tha=2*(bitand(th+32,2.^(0:7))>0)-1; %make array of phase bits + 32

%0,90,180,270
if tha(7)= 1;z=j*z;end;
if tha(8)= 1;z= -z; end;

% + - 33.69,11.31
if tha(6)*tha(5)= -1;
    z=3/16*(5+tha(6)*j)*z;
else;
    z=17/64*(3+tha(6)*2*j)*z;
end;

% +- 8.53,2.84
if tha(4)*tha(3)= -1;
    z=(20*(1+1/128) + tha(4)*j)*z/32;
else;
    z=(20+tha(4)*3*j)*z/32;
end;

% -2.86 -1.43 0 1.43
if tha(1)= 1;
    z=(40+tha(2)*j)*z/32;
elseif tha(2)= -1;
    z=(20-j)*z/16;
else;
    z=5*z/4;
end;

```

FIG. 15

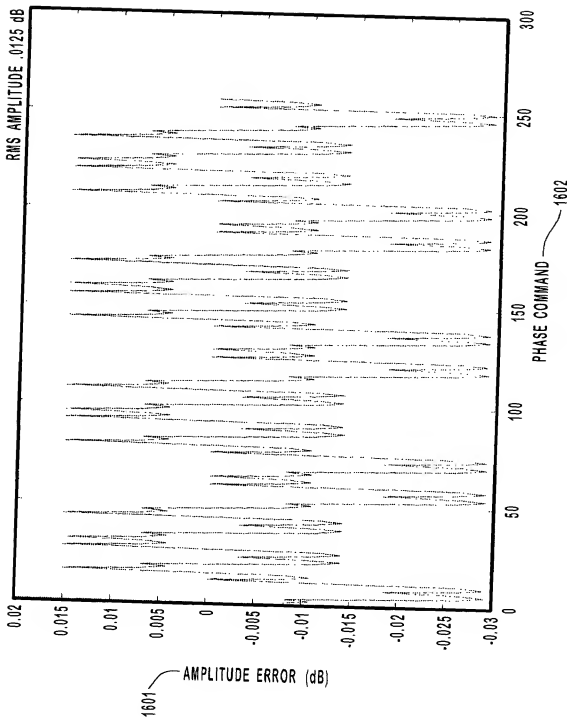


FIG. 16

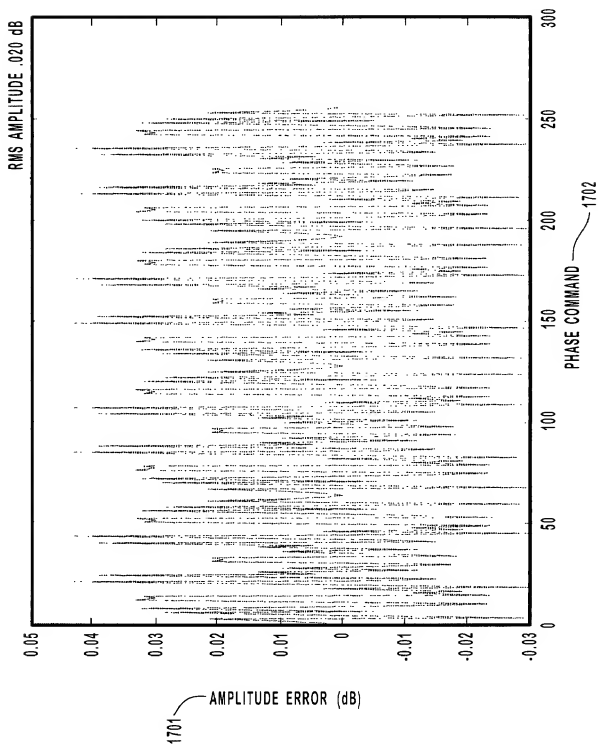
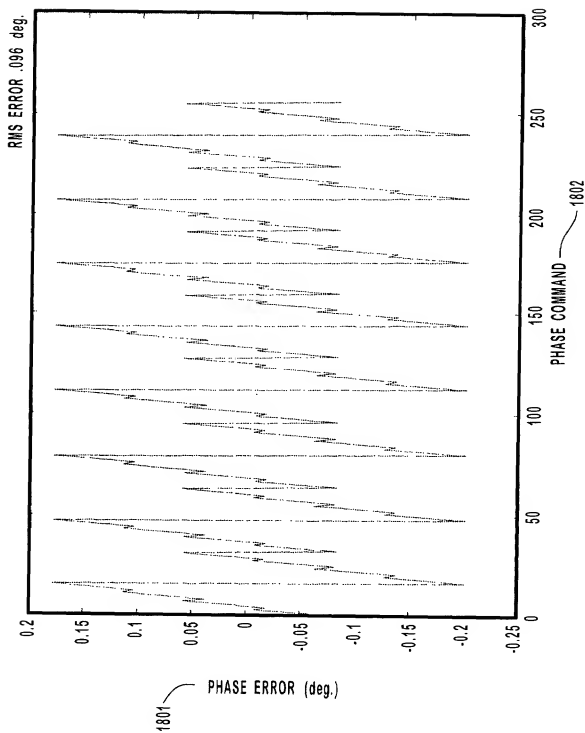


FIG. 17



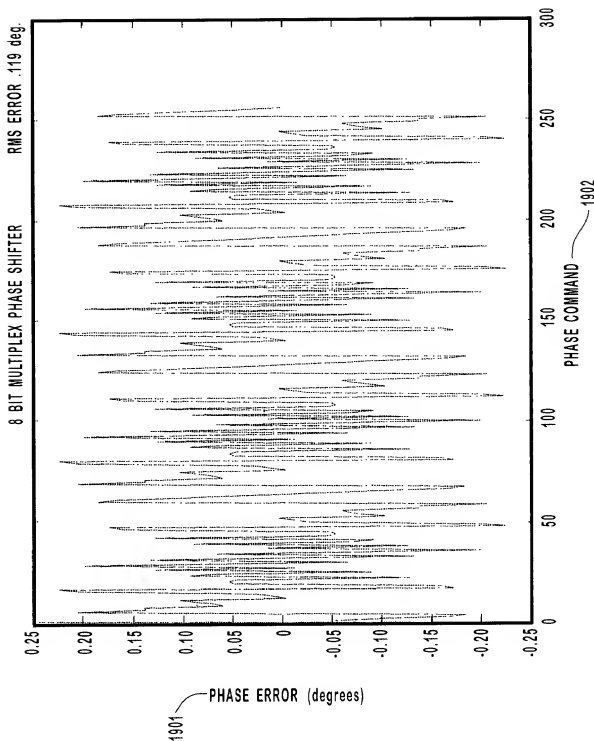


FIG. 19

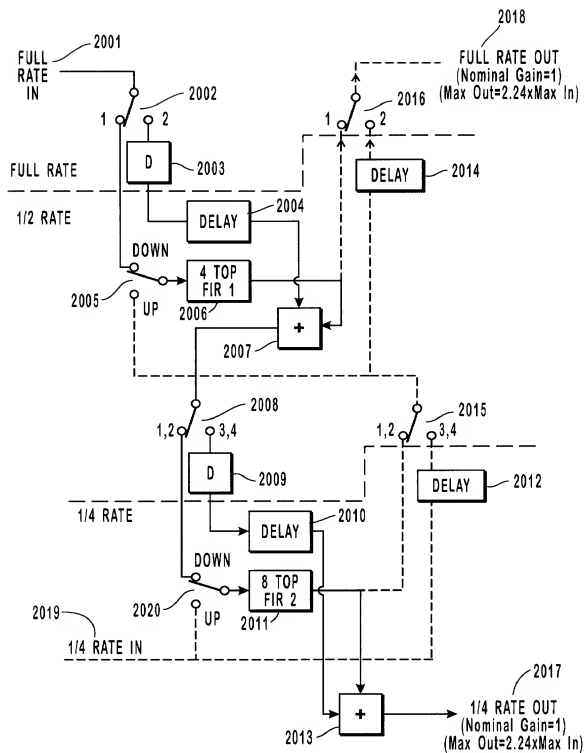


FIG. 20

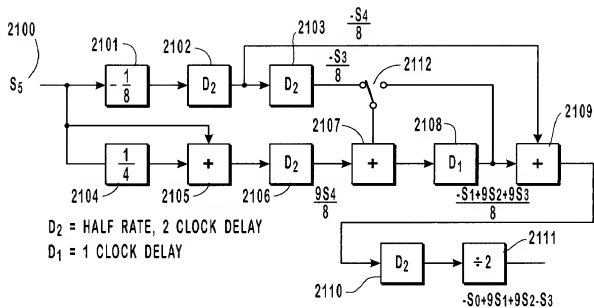


FIG. 21

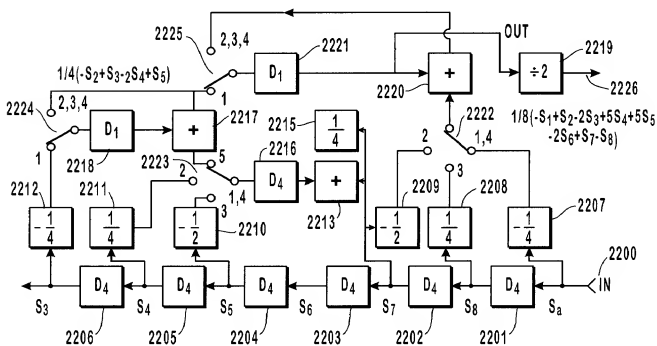


FIG. 22



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## Anatomy of the FFT

This is a 256 point base 2 example of an FFT (a fast dft)

$k := 0..255$

FFT index

$x_k := \text{md}(1) + j \cdot \text{nd}(1)$

FFT dummy argument

The discrete fourier transform takes  $256^2$  operations

$$\text{DFT}_k := \sum_{i=0}^{255} x_i \cdot e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{i \cdot k}{256}}$$

If we combine terms from the first and 2nd half of the summation we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^{127} \left( x_i + x_{i+128} \right) \cdot e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{k}{2}} \cdot e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{i \cdot k}{256}}$$

Note the term in parentheses runs over half of N and is only unique for  $k \bmod 2$   
so:

$i1 := 0..127 \quad k1 := 0..1$

$$X1_{i1, k1} := x_{i1} + x_{i1+128} \cdot e^{(j \cdot 2\pi) \cdot \frac{k1}{2}}$$

Then

$$\text{DFT1}_k := \sum_{i=0}^{127} X1_{i, \text{mod}(k, 2)} \cdot e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{i \cdot k}{256}} \quad \sum_k \left( \left| \text{DFT}_k - \text{DFT1}_k \right| \right)^2 = 0$$

This operation only takes half the DFT steps by taking 128 steps to precompute X1

We can further reduce the computational load by doing the same thing again

$i1 := 0..63 \quad k1 := 0..3$

$$X2_{i1, k1} := X1_{i1, \text{mod}(k1, 2)} + X1_{i1+64, \text{mod}(k1, 2)} \cdot e^{(j \cdot 2\pi) \cdot \frac{k1}{4}}$$

Then

$$\text{DFT2}_k := \sum_{i=0}^{63} X2_{i, \text{mod}(k, 4)} \cdot e^{j \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{i \cdot k}{256}} \quad \sum_k \left( \left| \text{DFT}_k - \text{DFT2}_k \right| \right)^2 = 0$$

FIG. 23a



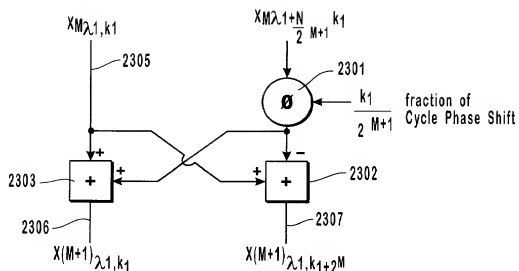


FIG. 23c

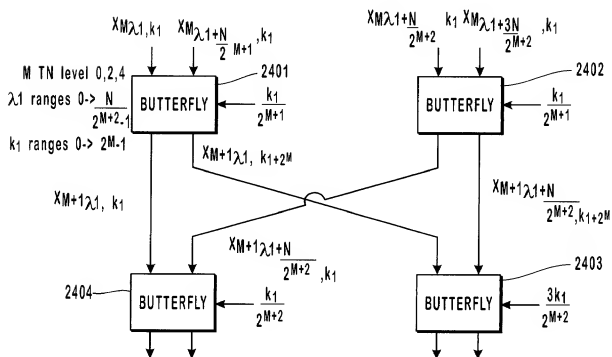


FIG. 24

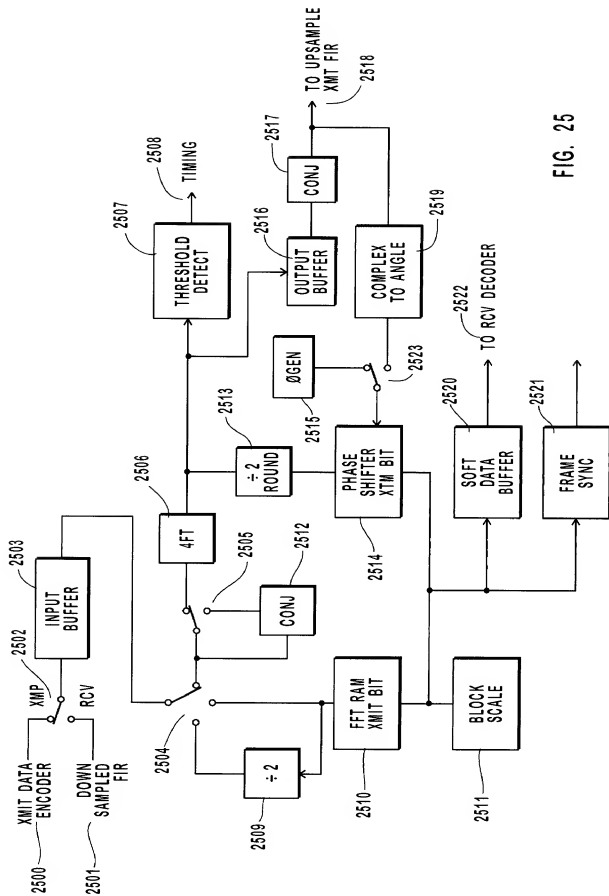


FIG. 25

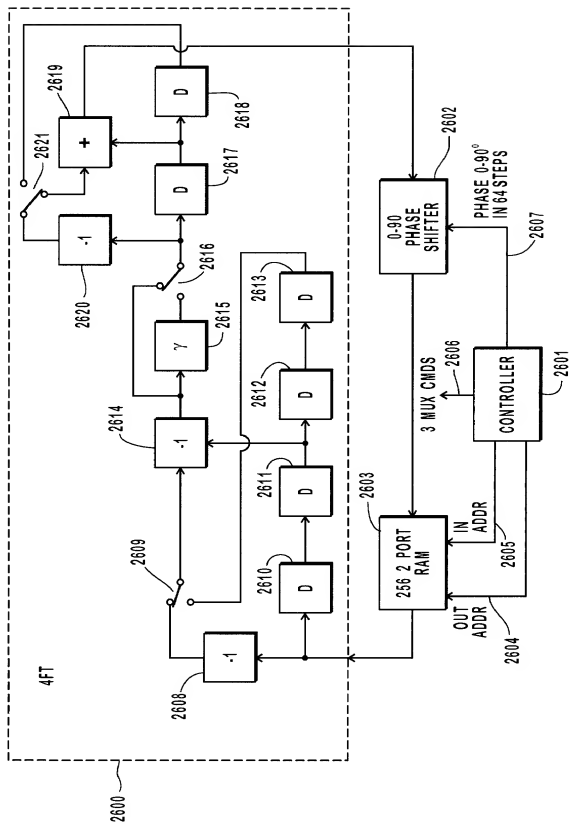


FIG. 26

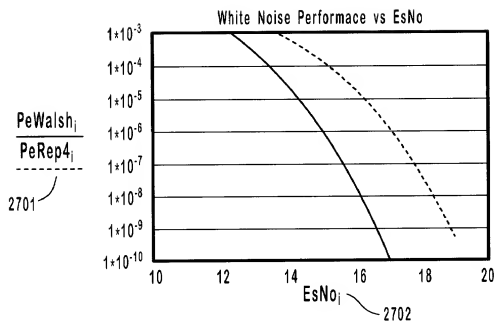


FIG. 27a

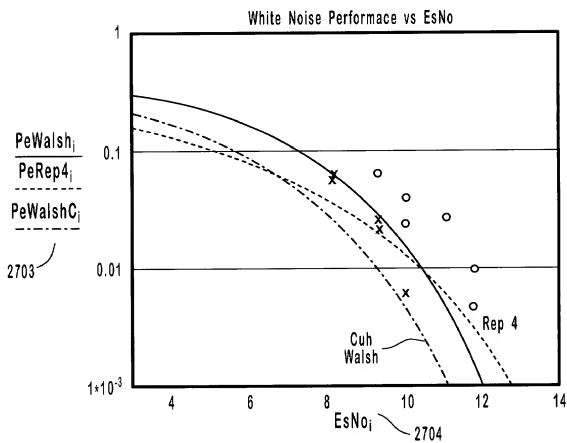


FIG. 27b

```

% finds likelihood of 16ary symbol error for nbe erasures
tr=[1 -1; 1 1]; tr=[tr -tr; tr tr]; tr=[tr -tr; tr tr]; tr=[tr -tr; tr tr];
v=zeros(1,16);
nsym=zeros(1,16);
while sum(v)<16;
    [a,n]=max (tr*v');
    if n<16;
        nbe=sum(v==0);
        nsym(nbe)=nsym(nbe) +1;
    end;
    k=1;
    v(k)= -(v(k)-1); % -1 or 0 - erasures
    while v(k)==0;
        k=k+1;
        v(k)= -(v(k)-1); % -1 or 0 - erasures
    end;
end;
pe=.005:.005:.5;
for k=1:100;
    we(k)=sum(pe(k).^(1:16).*(1-pe(k)).^(15:-1:0).*nsym);
end;
rhe=1-((1-pe).^4+4*pe.*(1-pe).^3).^4; % repeat sym hard error
rea=1-(1-pe.^4).64; % repeat sym erasure error
plot (pe,we,pe,rea)

```

FIG. 28

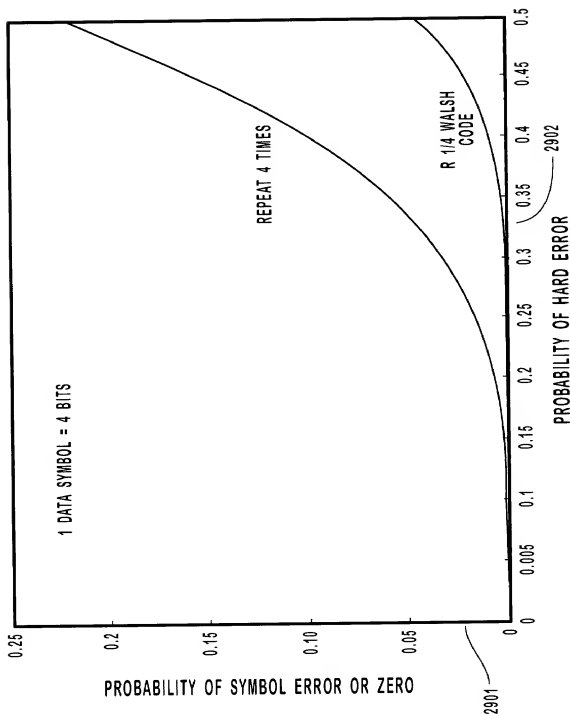


FIG. 29



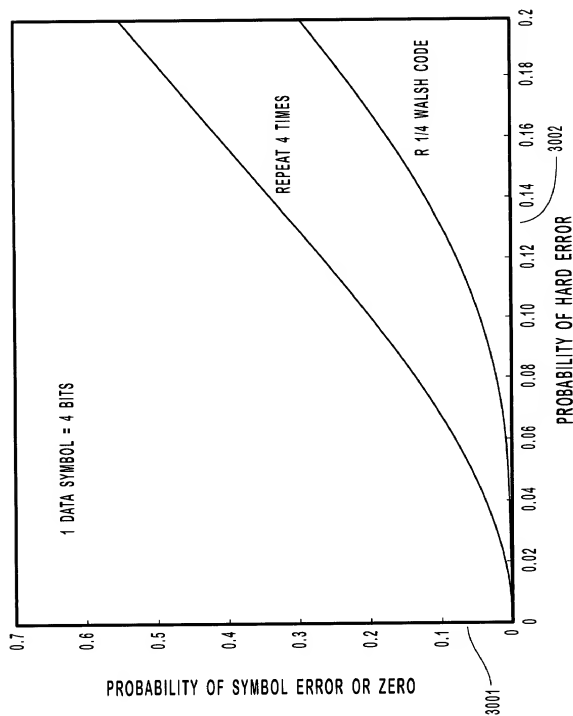


FIG. 30

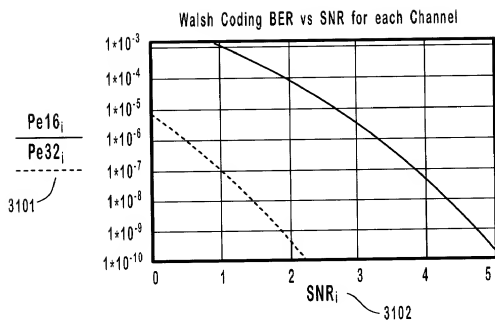


FIG. 31

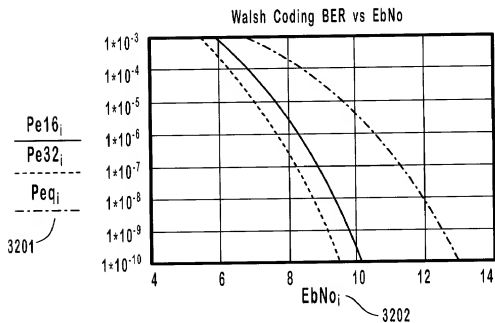


FIG. 32



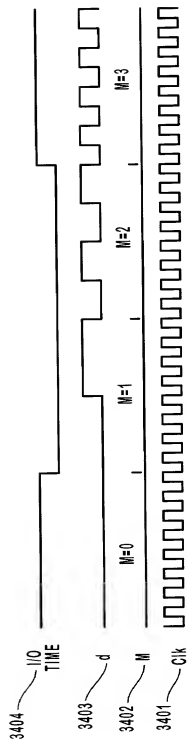


FIG. 34



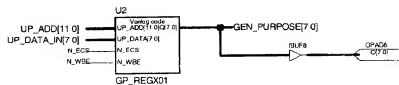
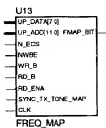
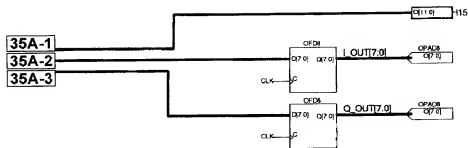


FIG. 35a-2

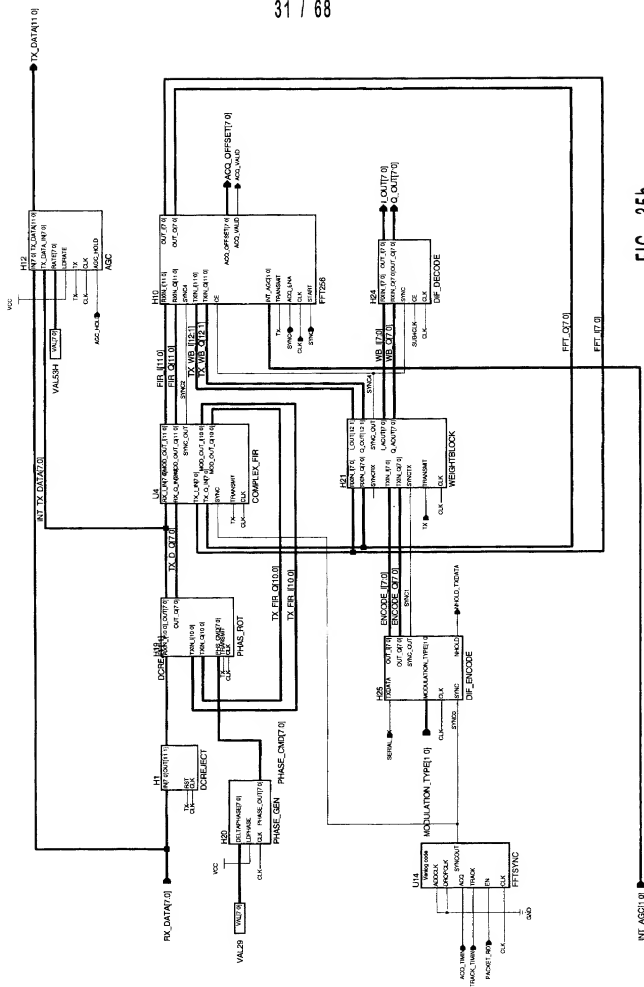


FIG. 35b

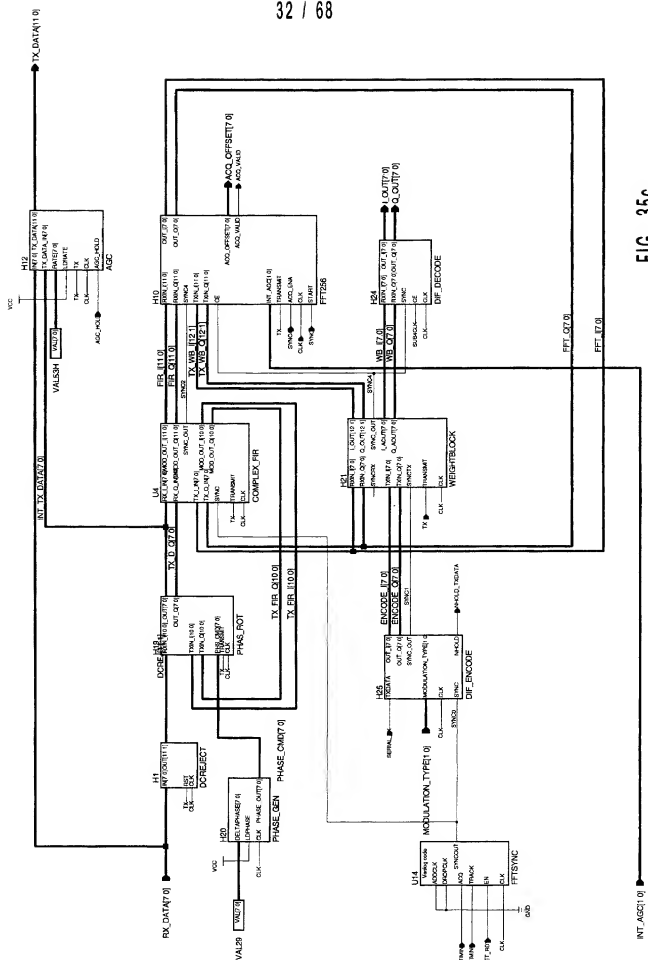


FIG. 35c



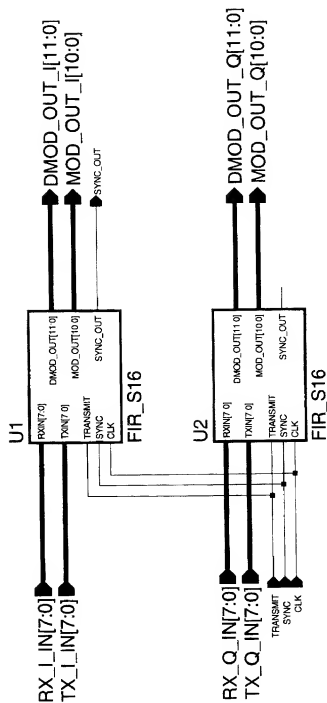


FIG. 35d

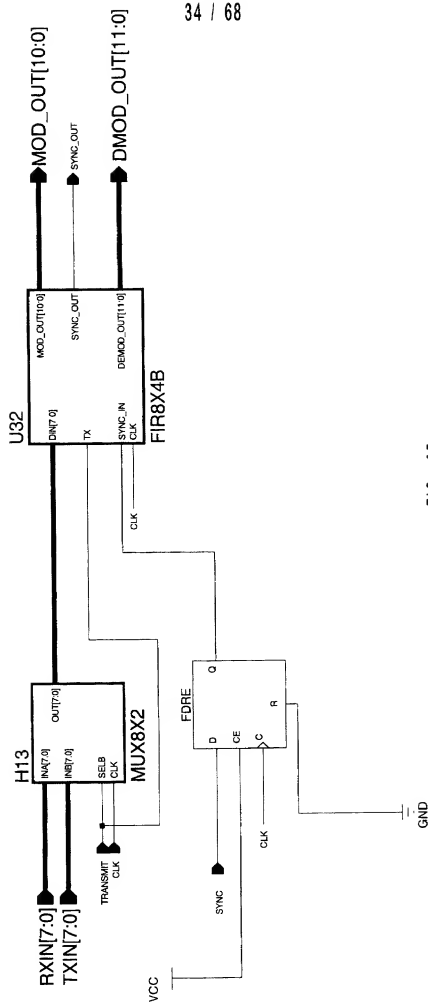


FIG. 35e

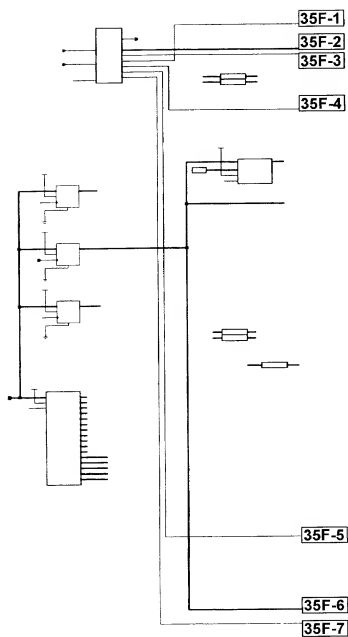


FIG. 35f-1

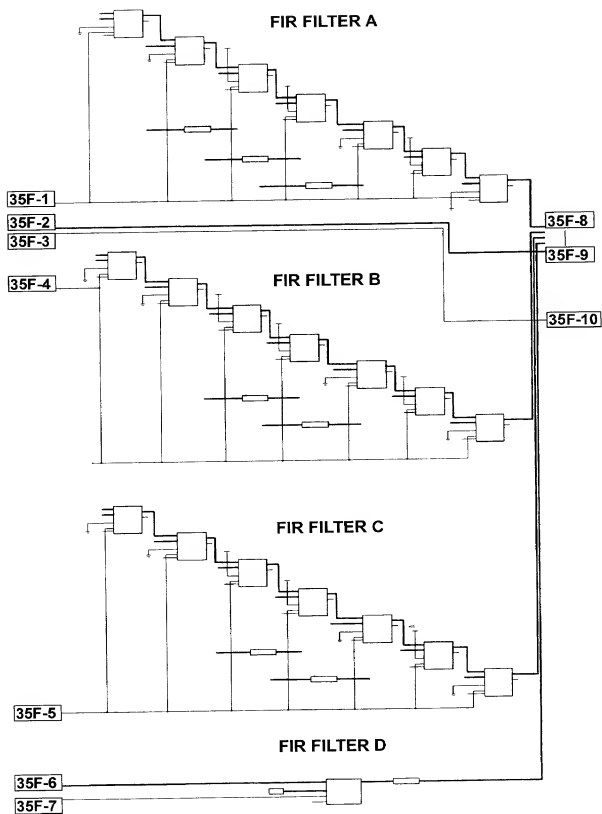


FIG. 35f-2

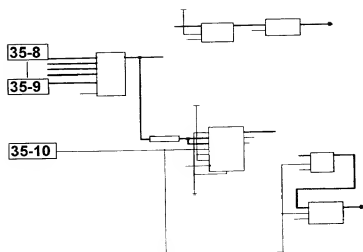


FIG. 35f-3

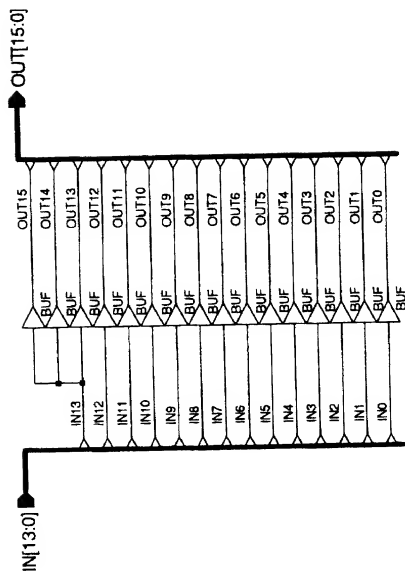


FIG. 35g

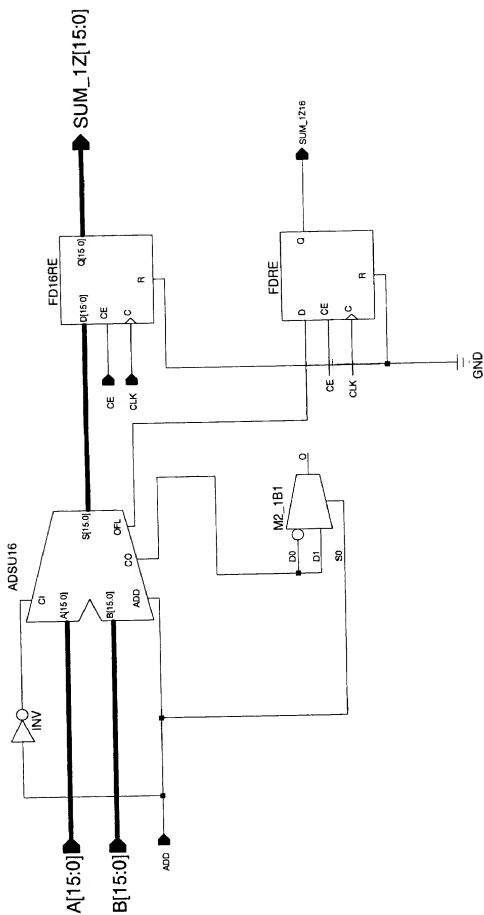


FIG. 35h

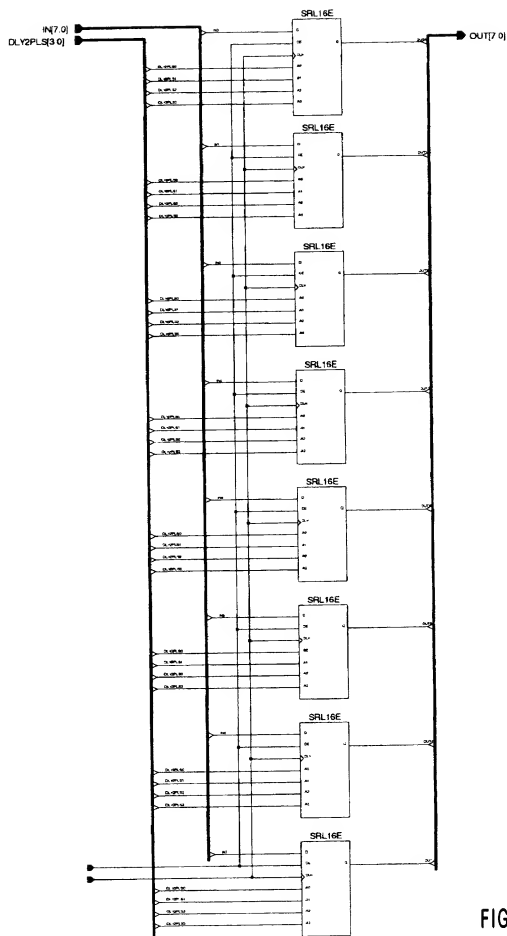


FIG. 35i



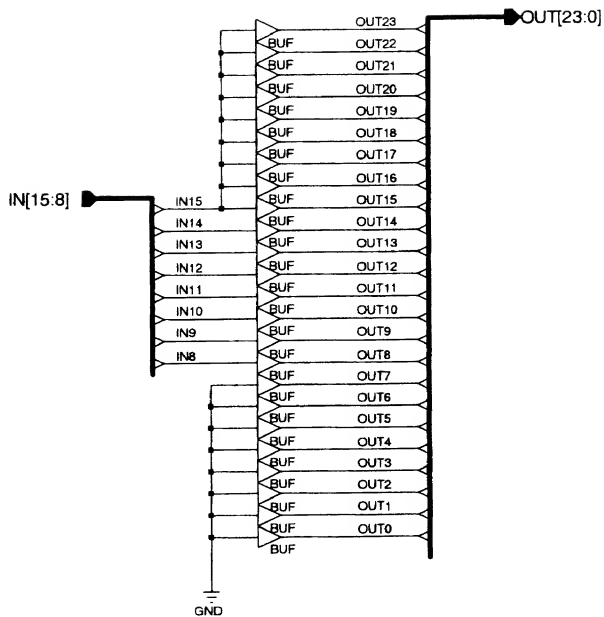
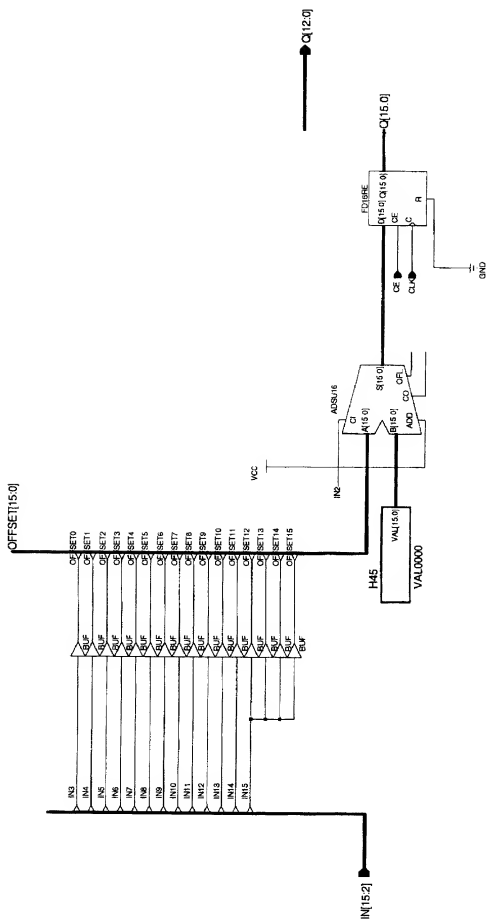


FIG. 35j



**FIG. 35k**

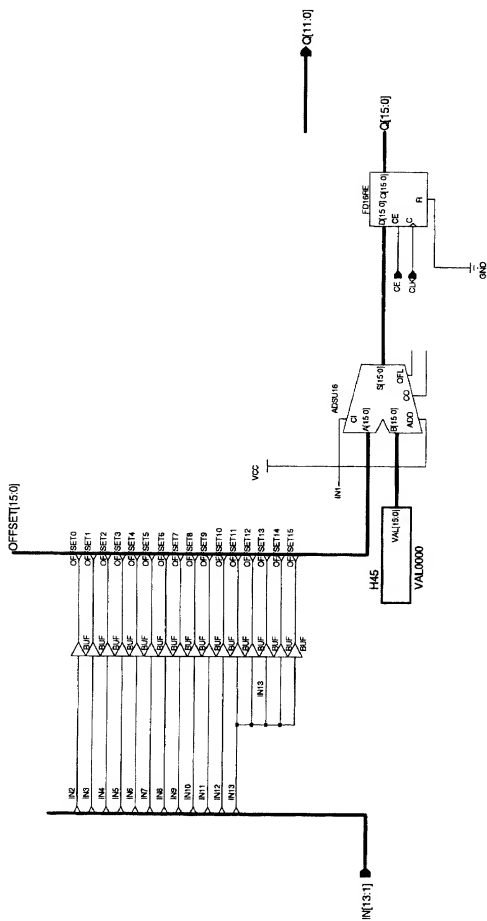


FIG. 351

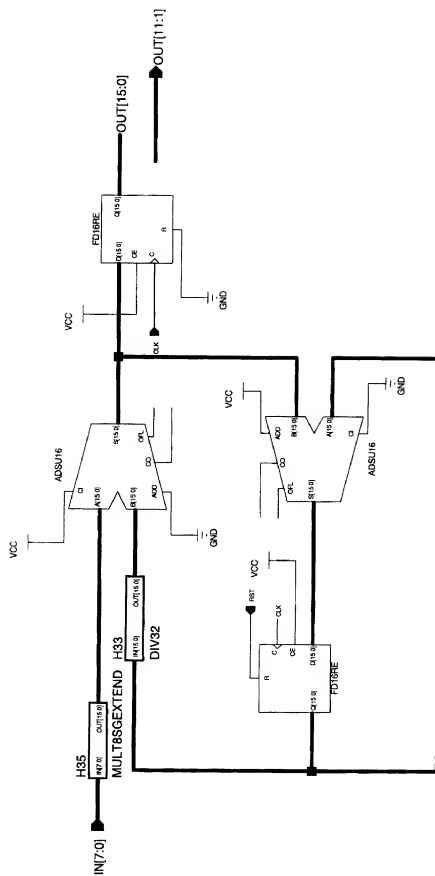


FIG. 35m

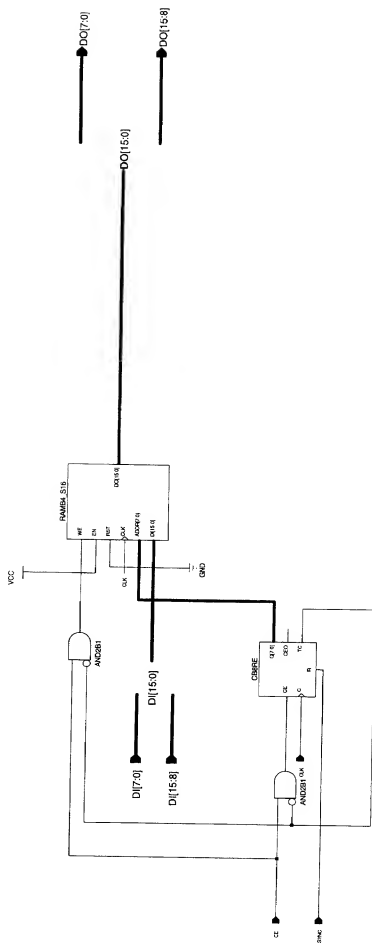


FIG. 35n



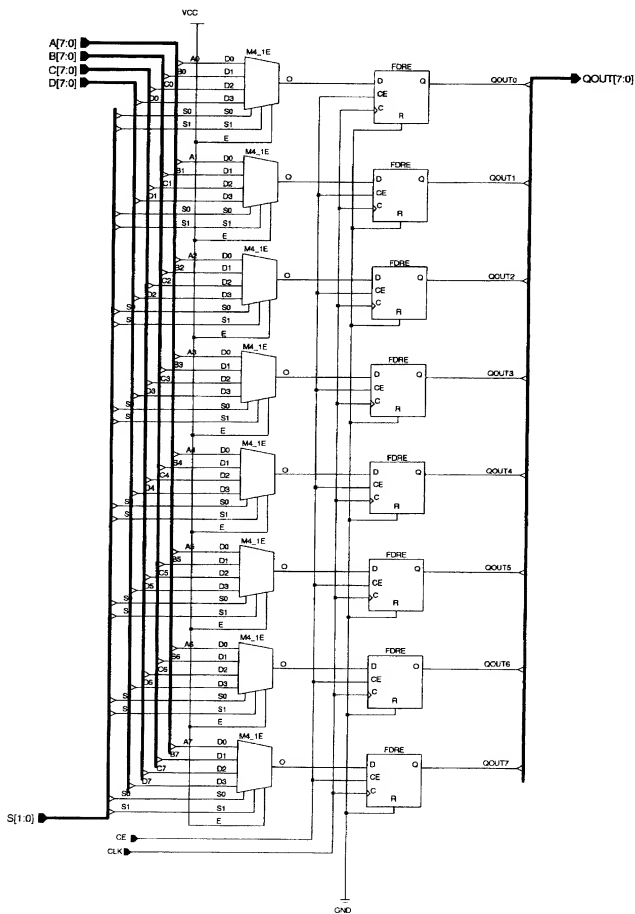


FIG. 35p





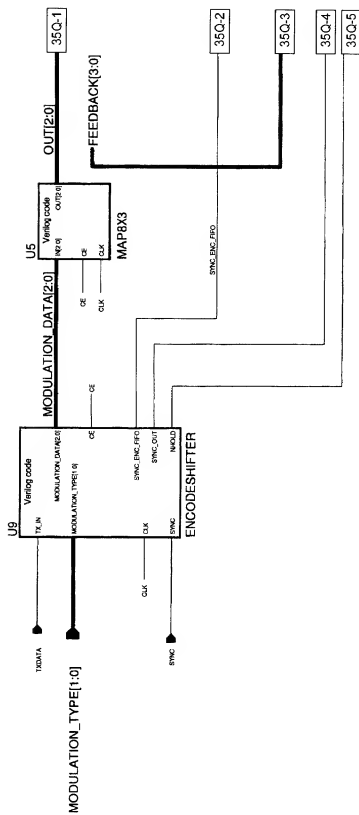


FIG. 35q-1

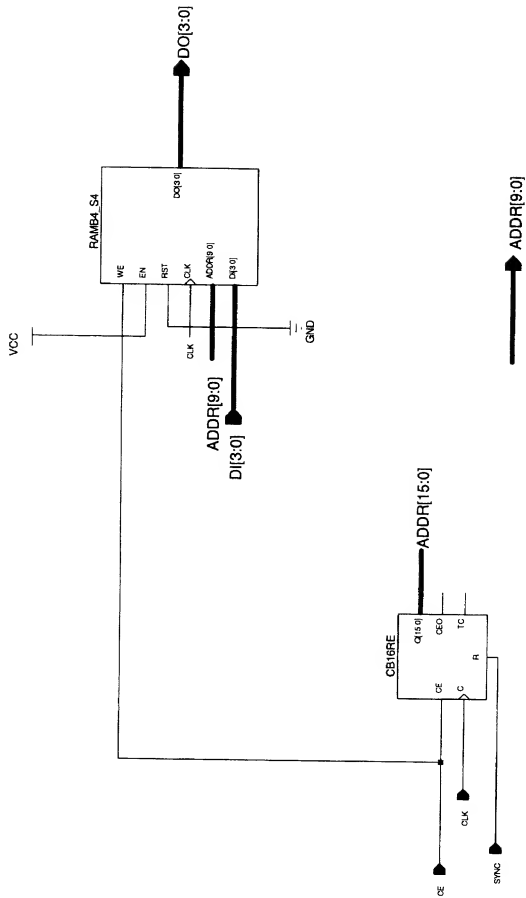


FIG. 35r

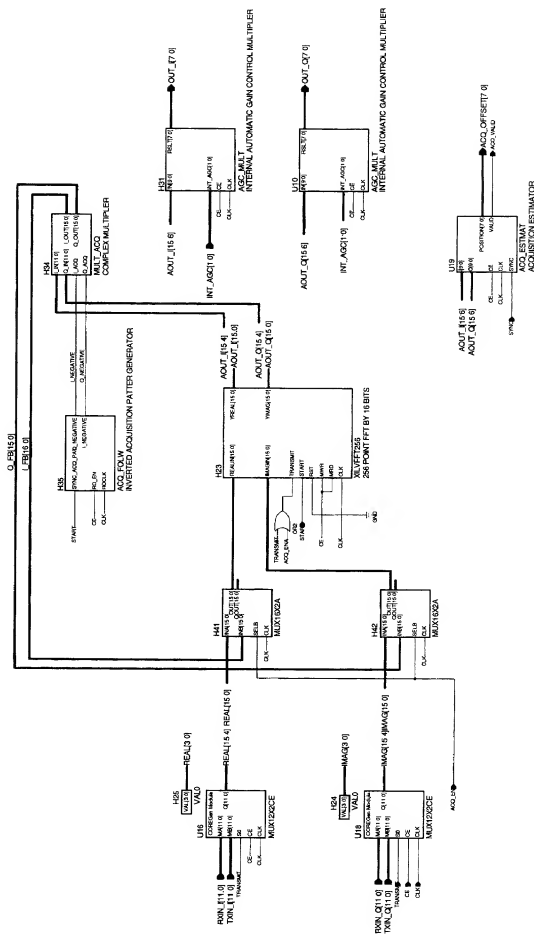


FIG. 35s



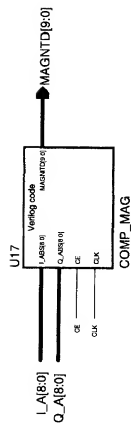
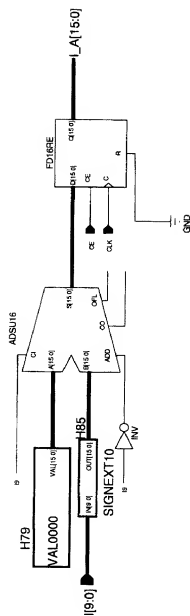


FIG. 35u

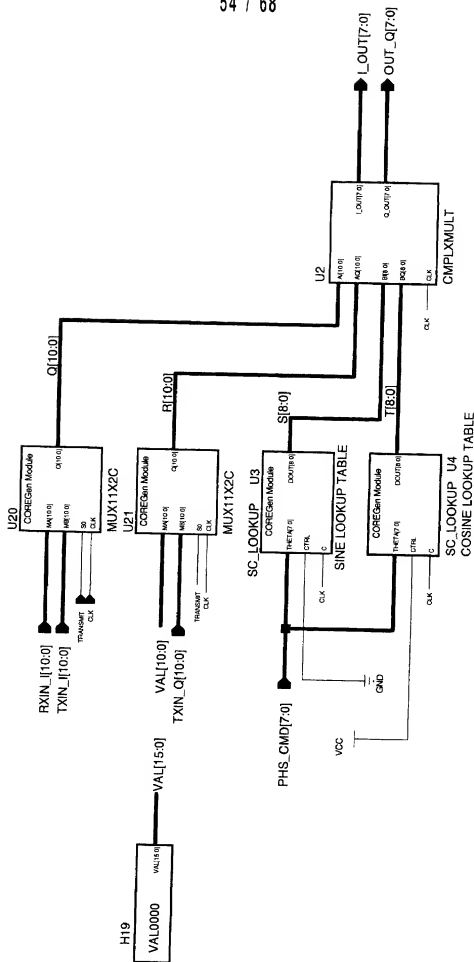


FIG. 35V

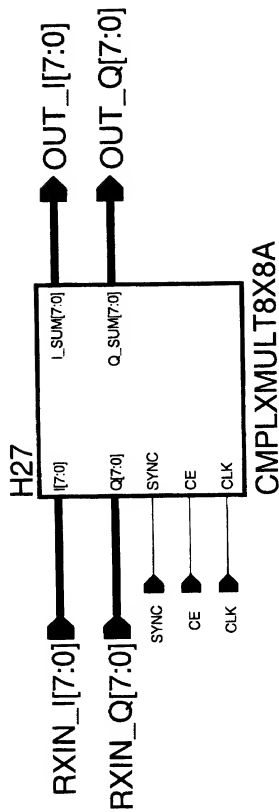


FIG. 35w



**FIG. 35x-1**



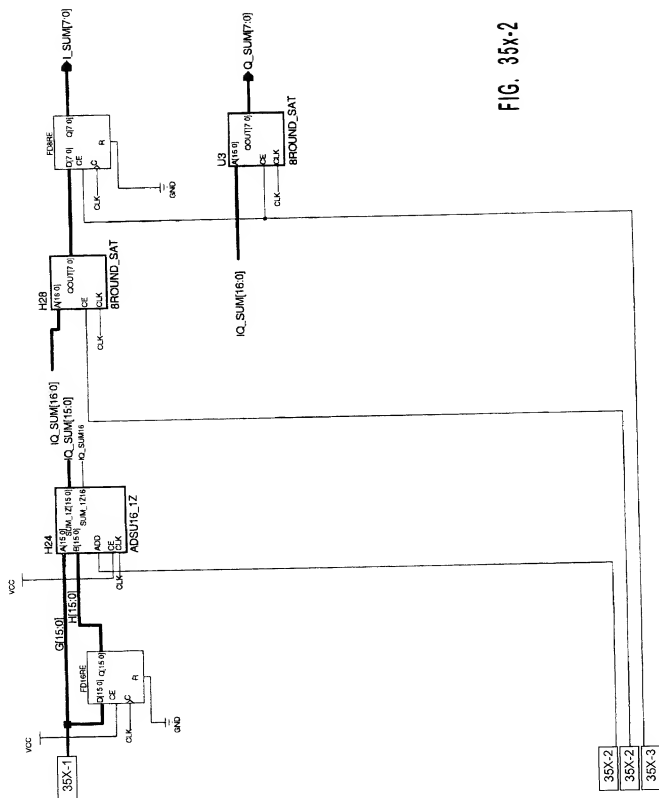
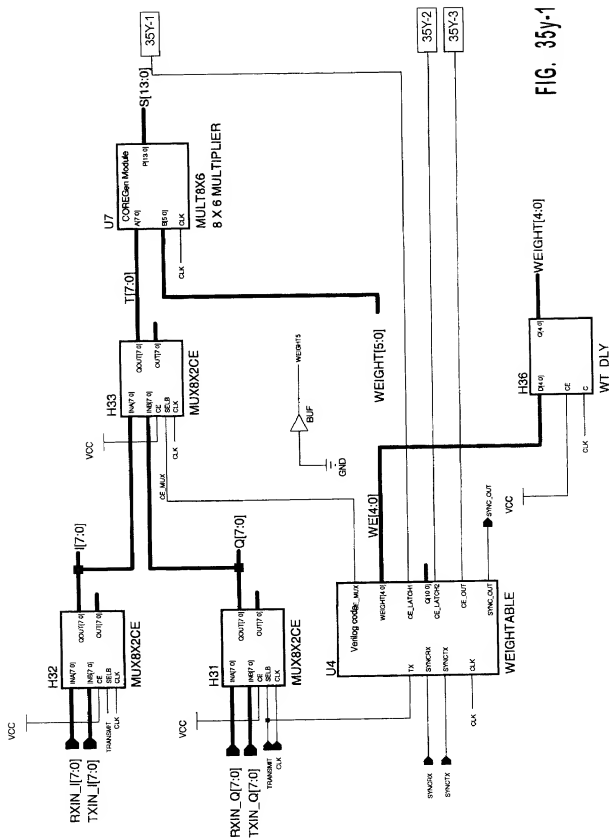


FIG. 35x-2



**FIG. 35y-1**

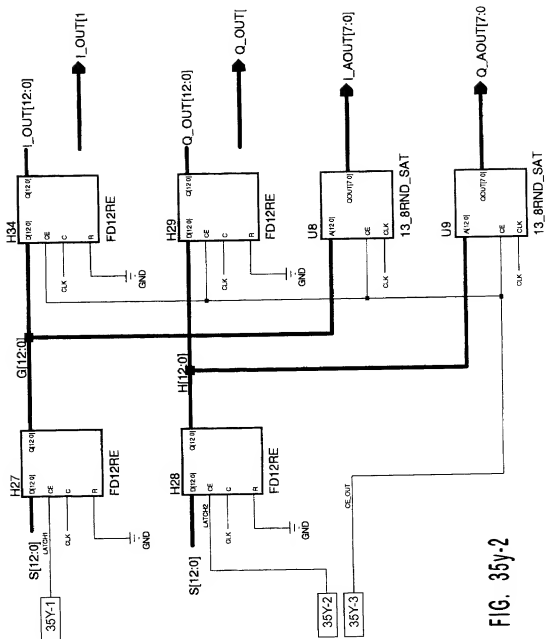


FIG. 35y-2

# PHASE ACCUMULATOR

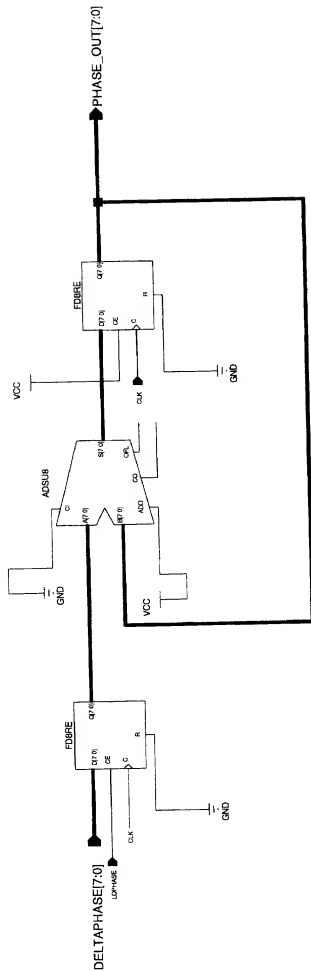


FIG. 35z

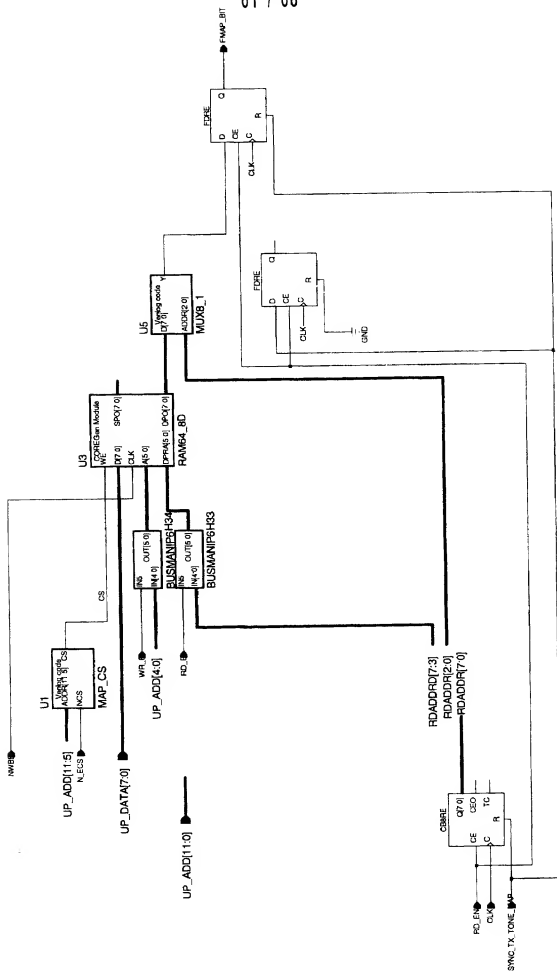


FIG. 35aa

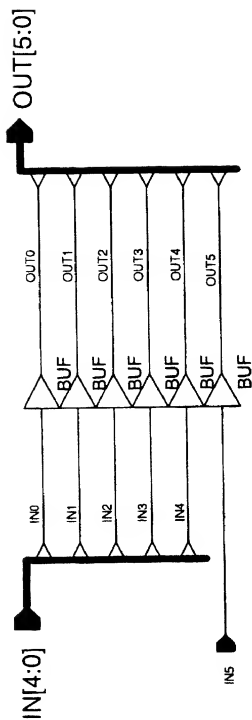
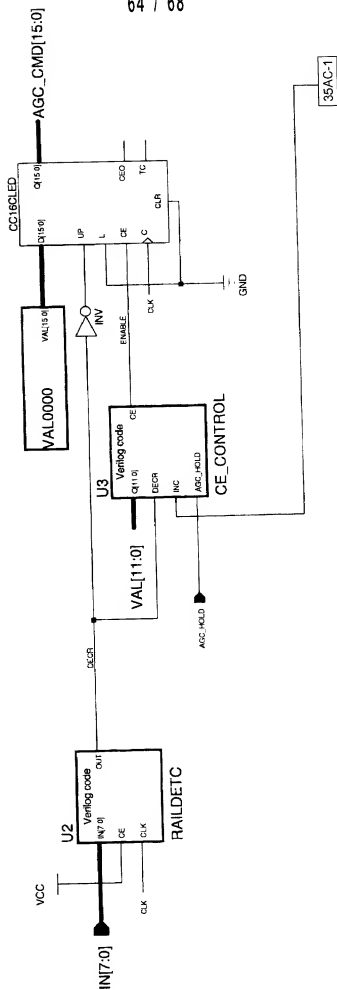


FIG. 35ab





**FIG. 35ac-2**



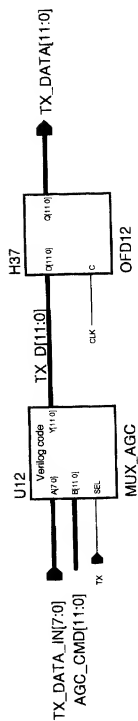
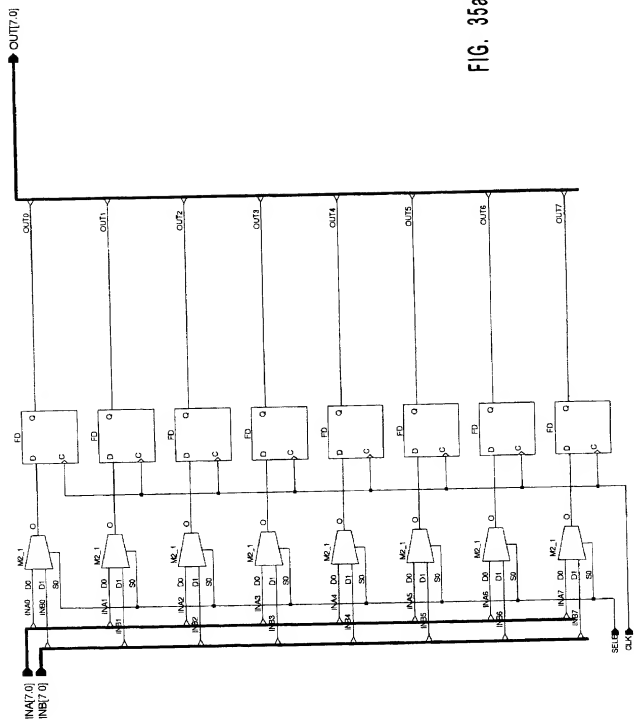


FIG. 35ac-3



**FIG. 35ad**

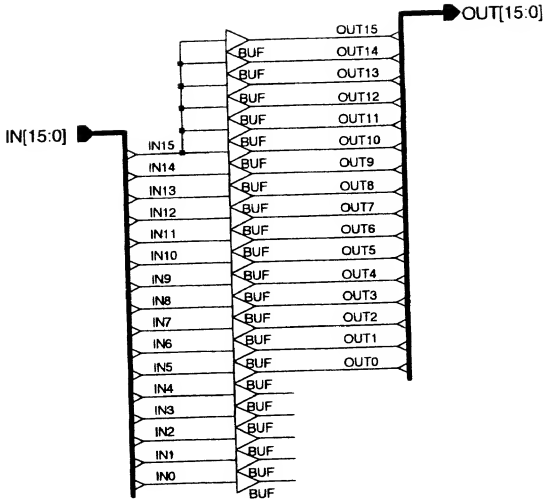


FIG. 35ae

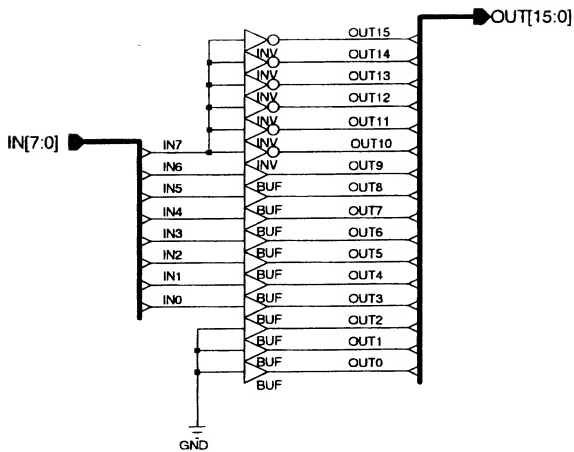


FIG. 35af